

The following is a Glossary, and explanation of the obsolete, and peculiar words used in describing the wild flowers ; these words are all used in connection of all wild flowers.

ANTHER- Tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.

Aromatic - Fragrant spices or perfumes .

APEX  $\frac{1}{2}$  - The tip point, summit, top.

AXILLARY $\frac{1}{4}$  The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch and leaf and the axis from which it springs.

BASAL -- One of the leaves produced at the base of the stem.

BRACTS. - A small leaf or set of leaves.

CALYX-- -----Outer covering of a flower.

CALICES- - Pl- of Calyx.

COROLLA- - The inner part of a flower composed of petals.

Crescent - Increasing, The increasing Moon , Circular.

CLEFT- --- Divided slightly more than half way to the mid rib with narrow sinuses;- applied to leaves; divided , parted.

COMPOSITE. ---Made up of parts ; Compounded; Belong to or having the characters of of the group Compositae, as a Composite plant.

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DODDER--- ---- Any plant of the genus "CUSCUTA" the species of which are leafless parasites with yellow or whitish threadlike stems.

ECHU----- --- Having the nature , appearance , or pale brown color of raw or unbleached stuff , as of Silk , linen or the like, characteristic brownish color.

INVOLUCRE.-----In certain liverworts, a tissue that grows around the embryo

KEEL ----- Any ridge -like process . Something resembling a ships Keel.

LOBES.----- Any rounded division or projection of an organ , especially of a leaf.

- PALMATE- Resembling the hand with the fingers spread, ; Having Lobes radiating from a common point; The word was originally applied to leaves with five Lobes.
- PETIOLE-- ----A leaf stalk; the slender stem that supports the blade of a foliage leaf.
- PETALS ----- One of the leaves of a corolla
- PISTIL ----- An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed; The ovule-organ bearing the seed plant.
- PINNATE- Having the leaflets or primary divisions arranged on each side of a common petiole or rachis ;- applied to  $\nabla$  compound leaves as those of Hickory or an Ash.
- PLAITED-----Folded; Braided; Artful; A doubling back;
- RACEME----- A cluster of flowers arranged along a stem.
- SALVER----- A plate or waiter to present something on.
- SESSILE----- Low; Dwarf; Attached directly by the base; not raised upon a stalk or peduncle as a sessile leaf; One resting directly on the main stem or branch without a petiole.
- SEPALS----- A leaf or division of the calyx.
- SCAPE----- A peduncle raising from the ground and bearing the fructification in its apex.
- STAMENS ----- Male organ of a flower.
- STIPULES-----One of the pair of appendages born<sup>o</sup> at the base of the leaf in many plants.
- UMBEL----- A collection of small flowers in a head .

NATURAL SETTING , Pocahontas County.

Chapter Three.

Part 2 Sec A. ) ( Wild flowers of Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown  
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Madder Family ( Rubiaceae )

Partridge Vine, Twin-berry ; Mitchella Vine ;; Squaw Berry.

( Mitchella repens )

Flowers -- Waxy, white ( pink in bud ) fragrant, growing in pairs at ends of branches . Calyx usually 4 lobed; corolla funnel form, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, the 4 spreading lobes bearded within ; 4 stamens inserted on corolla throat 1 style with 4 stigmas; the ovaries of the twinflowers united. The Style is longer when the stamens are short, or vice versa .

Stem -- Slender, trailing, rooted at the joints 6 to 12 in. long, with numerous erect branches.

Leaves-- Opposite, entire, short petioled, oval or rounded, evergreen, dark, sometimes white veined.

Fruit :- A small red, edible, double berry-like drupe.

Preferred Habitat- In the Woods, in dry places, on the north hillsides.

Flowering Season . April - June ; and sometimes in the autumn.

A carpet of these dark, shining, little evergreen leaves, spread at the foot of forest trees, whether sprinkling over in June with pairs waxy cream-white, pink-tipped, velvety, lilac-scented flowers that suggest attenuated arbutus blossoms, or with coral-red berries in autumn and winter is surely one of the loveliest sights in the woods.

No woodland creeper rewards our care with greater luxuriance of growth. Growing near our homes, the Partridge vine offers an ~~excellent~~ excellent opportunity for study. This species of the Madder family is one of the most beautiful of the Pocahontas wild flowers, and is common in all parts of the County.

LOBELIA FAMILY. ( Lobeliaceae )

Cardinal flower; Red Lobelia.

( *Lobelia cardinalis* )

Flowers-: Rich vermilion, very rarely rose or white, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, numerous growing in terminals, erect, green-bracted, more or less 1 sided racemes.

Calyx- 5 cleft; corolla tubular, split down one side, 2- lipped; the lower lip with 3 spreading lobes, the upper lip ~~with 3 spreading lobes~~ 2 -lobed, erect; 5 stamens united into a tube around the style; 2 anthers with hairy tufts.

Stem - 2 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high, rarely branched.

Leaves- Oblong to lance-shaped, slightly toothed, mostly sessile.

Preferred Habitat:- Wet or low ground, beside streams, ditches, and meadow runnel

Flowering Season July - September..

There is said to <sup>be</sup> about 200 different species of the Lobelia plant but only two of the species are common in Pocahontas County, the Cardinal and the Blue Lobelia,; The commonest species popularly known as Indian - Tobacco, has tiny whight to light blue flowers. The Lobelia plant has a tobacco-like odor and contains a volatile oil used in medicines.

The Indians used it in smoking mixtures.